

~~SECRET~~

42

* * *

USAF Combat Buildup Opposite Cuba

Introduction. (Confidential) Headquarters USAFSS directed the APSCC to monitor and analyze TAC telephone, teletype, and radiotelephone communications. This tasking included the requirement that the APSCC prepare a transmission security analysis report using, as a guideline, the list of essential elements of information provided by Headquarters TAC.⁸

Source. (Confidential) Personnel and equipment from Headquarters AFSCC and AFSCC Detachments 1 (Brooks AFB, Texas) and 4 (Langley AFB, Virginia) deployed to monitor selected Headquarters TAC telephone circuits from 14 through 23 October 1962.

(Confidential) Duplicate page copies of all outgoing unclassified teletype messages from 15 through 23 October 1962 were obtained from:

1. 15th Communications Squadron, Shaw AFB, South Carolina.
2. 354th Combat Support Group, Myrtle Beach AFB, South Carolina.
3. 401st Operations Squadron, England AFB, Louisiana.

~~SECRET~~

87-0940-A12-030

~~SECRET~~

43

4. 464th Operations Squadron, Pope AFB, North Carolina.
5. 657th Communications Squadron, Waco, Texas.
6. 832nd Operations Squadron, Cannon AFB, New Mexico.
7. 839th Operations Squadron, Sewart AFB, Tennessee.
8. 1928th Communications Squadron, MacDill AFB, Florida.
9. 4420th Combat Support Group, Eglin Auxiliary #9, Florida.

(Confidential) AFSCC detachments at Brooks AFB, Texas; McClellan AFB, California; Orlando AFB, Florida, and Langley AFB, Virginia, monitored TAC air-to-ground Military Airways and other pertinent radiotelephone frequencies.

Intelligence. (Secret) An analysis of TAC communications during the period 19 September through 23 October 1962 revealed a sudden, large-scale buildup of tactical combat units in Florida, along with related control, ~~armament~~, communications, and logistical support forces. Of apparent lesser significance was the joint exercise (THREE PAIRS) which took place in the Fort Hood, Texas, area beginning on 12 October and involving units of TAC, US Strike Command (STRICOM), and possibly the U. S. Marine Corps. Although this exercise presumably was scheduled to increase the combat efficiency of the combined forces, the fact cannot be overlooked that it may also have been staged to "cover" or divert attention from the movement of TAC forces to the Florida area. The movement of

~~SECRET~~

TAC forces appeared to be a measure to counter the threat of a Communist military buildup in Cuba. The extensive concentration of additional forces was assumed to have been a show of strength supporting U. S. national and foreign policy necessitated by the appearance of Soviet medium-range missiles and bombing aircraft in Cuba.*

• • •

* For additional intelligence and a highly detailed account of the buildup in Florida resulting from TRANSEC analysis, see pages 2 through 12 in supporting document 14.

~~SECRET~~
~~REF ID:~~
~~OLC/UT~~

HEADQUARTERS

AIR FORCE SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS CENTER
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE SECURITY SERVICE
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: SCS

SUBJECT: (b) USAF Combat Build-Up Opposite Cite (TRANSEC Mission AFSC 14-62 TAC)

SECTION I: SOURCE

(CONFIDENTIAL) The information in this Transmission Security Analysis Report (TSAR), was developed through the analysis of monitored radio-telephone transmissions, telephone conversations, and plaintext teletype messages procured from selected Tactical Air Command (TAC) units.

1. Monitor Period: 19 September through 23 October 1962.

2. Sources of Traffic:

a. Duplicate paper copies of all outgoing unclassified teletype messages for the period 15 through 23 October 1962 were procured from the following units:

- (1) 15th Communications Squadron, Shaw AFB, South Carolina.
- (2) 354th Combat Support Group, Myrtle Beach AFB, South Carolina.
- (3) 401st Operations Squadron, England AFB, Louisiana.
- (4) 464th Operations Squadron, Pope AFB, North Carolina.
- (5) 637th Communications Squadron, MacDill AFB, Florida.
- (6) 232d Operations Squadron, Cannon AFB, New Mexico.
- (7) 839th Operations Squadron, Lowry AFB, Denver, Colorado.
- (8) 192d Communications Squadron, MacDill AFB, Florida.
- (9) 4430th Combat Support Group, Eglin Auxiliary Number 9, Florida.

b. Personnel and equipment of this Headquarters and AFSCC Detachments 1 (Brooks AFB, Texas) and 4 (Langley AFB, Virginia) were deployed to monitor selected Headquarters TAC telephone circuits for the period 14 through 23 October 1962. (Attachment A is a list of the telephone lines that were monitored.)

c. TAC air-to-ground Military Airways, and other pertinent radio-telephone frequencies were monitored by AFSCC detachments at Brooks AFB, Texas; McClellan AFB, California; Orlando AFB, Florida; and Langley AFB, Virginia.

~~SECRET~~
~~REF ID:~~
~~OLC/UT~~

supporting document 14
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
REGRADING; DOD DIR 5200.19
DOES NOT APPLY

~~SECRET~~

SECTION II: INTRODUCTION

(CONFIDENTIAL) Headquarters USAF Security Service letter, 11 October 1962, Subject: AFSS TRANSEC Mission 34-62 (TAC), directed the AFSSC to monitor and analyze TAC telephone, teletype and radiotelephone communications. This tasking included the requirement that the AFSSC prepare a TMR using as a guideline the list of "Essential Elements of Information" that was provided by Headquarters TAC. (Attachment 1)

SECTION III: INTELLIGENCE

(SECRET) An analysis of TAC communications during the period 19 September through 23 October 1962 revealed a sudden, large-scale build-up of tactical combat air units in Florida, along with related control, command, communications, and logistical support forces. Of apparently lesser significance was the joint exercise (EXERCISE BRAVO) which took place in the Fort Hood, Texas, area commencing on 12 October and involving units of TAC, US Strike Command (STRICOM), and possibly the US Marine Corps. Although this exercise was ostensibly scheduled for the purpose of increasing the combat efficiency of the combined forces, the fact cannot be overlooked that it may also have been staged as an attempt to "cover" or divert attention from the movement of TAC forces into the Florida area. The movement of TAC fighters into Florida appeared to be a measure to counter the threat of a communist military build-up in Cuba. The extensive concentration of additional forces in this area is assumed to have been a "Show of Strength" in support of US national and foreign policy necessitated by the introduction of Soviet medium-range missiles and bomber aircraft into Cuba. The following paragraphs described the sequence of events as reflected in monitored communications.

1. 19 Sep 62: Headquarters TAC and STRICOM discussed a possible joint exercise involving TAC, STRICOM, and possibly the Marine Corps, to occur on 12 October in the vicinity of Ft Hood, Texas.
2. 21 Sep 62: A Talking Bird (airborne command post) aircraft was identified at Crest City, Florida. Analysts considered this unusual but could attach no particular significance to the incident.
3. 10 Oct 62:
 - a. An F-100 (uninformed identification) informed Langley Tower, Langley AFB, Virginia, that he was a recovery from Seymour-Johnson AFB, North Carolina, suggesting that, for some unidentified reason, he could not land at the latter base.
 - b. An unknown number of F-103 aircraft from the 4th FW, Seymour-Johnson AFB deployed to MacDill AFB, Florida.

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

4. Seymour-Johnson AFB was declared closed to all traffic except that on official business.

4. 11 Oct 62: A T-33 with General Fletcher (Commander, Maintenance Air Force) on board landed at Langley AFB at 1100G.

5. 12 Oct 62:

a. The TAC Airborne Command Post (ACP) departed Seymour-Johnson AFB enroute to Torrejon AB, Spain. Fourteen F-102 fighters, refueled by seven SAC KC-135 tankers, deployed to the European area (POX AREA 137). The ACP probably supported this flight.

b. A TAC KB-50 refueled three unidentified fighters over South Carolina and, off-loading 6000 pounds of fuel to each.

c. A KB-50 of the 431st Air Refueling Squadron (ARS), Biggs AFB, Texas, flew a round-trip flight out of Santa Barbara, California. The aircraft flew to a point approximately 300 miles southeast of Santa Barbara and passed a departure report flagged as "Swift 7 Twelve," a term which is normally associated with refueling activity and not included in departure reports.

d. CRICK 74, subordinate to the 431st ARS, departed Biggs AFB, flew to a point approximately 500 miles south-southeast of McClellan AFB, California, then flew to McClellan AFB and landed.

6. 14 Oct 62: Analysts concluded that TAC had an unusual (and obviously significant) interest in the Florida area.

a. MacDill AFB was closed except for official traffic for a period of 10-15 days.

b. Various types of communications equipment were airlifted by a C-130 from Shaw AFB, South Carolina, to Gray AFB, Texas.

c. The Maintenance Air Force was directed to establish a command post at MacDill AFB, Florida, and it was to be operational by 1700 hours, 15 October 1962.

d. RF-101 and R-53-46 aircraft of the 3604 Tactical Reconnaissance Wing (TRW), Shaw AFB, South Carolina, participated in Project 312 (ROCKPILE) at MacDill AFB, and were to deploy to MacDill AFB on 16 October with five supporting C-130s.

e. An officer with the rank of major and assigned to Headquarters TAC, was at Key West Naval Air Station to survey resources and accept property concerned with Project 312.

f. C-119s of the 433d Troop Carrier Wing (TCW), Kelly AFB, Texas, probably airlifted 240 Marines from Corpus Christi, Texas, to Port Wood.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

7. 15 Oct 62: The TAC activity in Florida assumed major proportions. Analysts concluded that it represented something more than preparation for an exercise and that it might be related, in some manner, to Cuba.

- a. Exercises DODFIRE and Project 312 were identified as being related.
- b. The Nineteenth Air Force sent munitions handlers to McCoy AFB.
- c. Kimball AB, Tennessee, was to be closed on 12, 14, and 17 October 1962.
- d. F-100s from the 134 FW, Myrtle Beach AFB, South Carolina, were to deploy to McCoy AFB.
- e. General Secretary was scheduled to depart Ramer AFB, Puerto Rico, on 16 October enroute to Guantanamo Naval Base, Cuba. In view of the other activity occurring concurrently, analysts considered this trip highly suggestive.
- f. A USAF tactical radio callsign change occurred.
- g. A munitions build-up was taking place at MacDill and MacDill AFMs.
- h. MacDill AFB was to be involved in an exercise on 18 and 19 October.
- i. Additional leased teletype circuits, communications security (COMSEC) equipment, and video circuits were being installed at MacDill and MacDill AFMs on a semi-permanent basis. This fact suggested a sensitive, large-scale operation.
- j. Bussert AFB, Tennessee was closed except for official business.
- k. A practice exercise was to be conducted at MacDill AFB on 16 October.
- l. The transportation and munitions handling situation was critical at MacDill AFB.
- m. A Project 312 report revealed that 25 F-101 aircraft were active in the MacDill AFB area.
- n. General Smith, Director of Intelligence, SAC; Colonel Bailey, Chief of Weapons Branch, 310th Bomb Wing, Schiller, AFB, Kansas; and Captain Taylor, 224 Bomb Wing, March AFB, California, departed McCoy AFB for the Washington DC area.
- o. Only eight radio control vehicles were on the MacDill AFB flight-line, and at least 12 more were needed.

~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

p. MacDill AFB required the following items for "the exercise":

(1) First day requirement (16 Oct) - 26 2.75 rockets, 2009 M-17 (8-117) and 66 napalm bombs.

(2) Seven-day requirements - 244 units (probably GM-43's).

(3) Total buildup - 789 units (probably GM-43's).

q. MacDill AFB required 304 napalm bombs for the first day. Earlier, MacDill AFB had referred to the movement of 703-pound bombs and again stated that MacDill AFB would participate in the exercise scheduled for 18 and 19 of October. It was also mentioned that GM-43's would not be used during the first or "training" part of the exercise.

8. 16 Oct 62: The build-up in SAC combat potential in Florida continued at a fast pace. The apparent scope and importance of the activity broadened and increased.

a. MacDill AFB probably received 1000 GM-43s, two loads of photo flash bombs, and an unknown number of M-16 (GM-16) bombs.

b. A movement of high explosives was scheduled from MacDill AFB to McCoy AFB by truck on 0000 hours.

c. TAC had 300,000 rounds of APDS ammunition on hand. This was not enough, but more would be shipped from Anniston, Alabama, before 19 October.

d. Twenty-nine P-38s of the 27th FFW, Cannon AFB, New Mexico, and four C-130s flew from Cannon AFB to MacDill AFB.

e. MacDill AFB ordered 24 L-19-3 rocket launchers.

f. GMRA installed an unknown number of SR-43s at MacDill AFB.

g. General Power, CINCPAC, was scheduled to attend a meeting at TAC headquarters on 18 October, thus indicating not only that SAC might also be involved in the impending operation but that it was of extreme significance.

i. One Talking Bird aircraft was located at MacDill AFB and another departed Sewell AFB for Seymour-Johnson AFB, where duplex radio teletypewriter equipment was set up. The latter aircraft was to depart for Langley AFB later the same day.

j. AFRCOM was reassigning teletype operators from Exercise THREE MIKE to support Project 312.

k. The 816th Air Division at MacDill AFB referred to "diminished reporting," suggesting a possible command post exercise.

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~
~~ULTRA~~

1. The TAC ACP departed Jimmy AFB for Quantico Naval Air Station (NAS), where General Prosten disembarked, then proceeded to Andrews and Langley AFBs. General Sweeney was aboard for the entire trip.
2. An unidentified USAF aircraft landed in the Dominican Republic.
3. ~~unvoiced~~ ~~SECRET~~, calculated to take place on the West Coast, was cancelled.
4. 17 Oct 62: Analysts concluded that aerial reconnaissance was of major importance in the forthcoming operation.
- a. Fifteen RB-66s deployed from Shaw AFB to MacDill AFB.
- b. Twenty RF-101s deployed from Shaw AFB to MacCoy AFB.
- c. SECRET Operations Order 363-119-42 was to involve 5 RB-66s, 64 RF-101s, and 37 targets with "simulated balloons."
- d. A briefing on a sensitive subject was held at TAC Headquarters, Langley AFB.
- e. Headquarters TAC advised Headquarters SAC that the meeting scheduled for 18 October had been postponed until 19 October.
- f. Homestead and/or MacDill AFBs were in need of teletype operators. A total of 76 operators was requested from Headquarters USAF.
- g. The Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic (CINCLANT), and Commander, TAC, were to send a party to Washington to conduct a briefing on Project 312.
- h. "X" hour (unknown) was scheduled for 0300Z, 20 October 62.
- i. Four F-100 aircraft of the 481st FW, England AFB, Louisiana, deployed to MacCoy AFB.
- j. The 1st Commando Group, Harlford Field, Florida, was to send representatives to attend a meeting at MacDill AFB.
- k. An unknown number of C-130s was scheduled to arrive at Pope AFB, North Carolina, on 25 and 26 October to airlift troops on 26 and 27 October. The C-130s were to be based at Pope AFB for the duration of the operations.
- l. Negotiations for TAC to utilize the Bay West Heli, Florida, were not completed. Communications personnel were being held at Homestead AFB until the "green light" was given.
- m. A review of Wreq Order 6 to Operations Order 173-42 revealed the following missions, units, and dates:

~~SECRET~~
~~CLASSIFIED~~

~~SECRET~~
~~COMINT~~

(1) 18 October, four aircraft of 474 TFW (Mission 7016), return 19 October.

(2) 19 October, four aircraft of 134 TFW (Mission 7017), unknown.

Four aircraft of 421 TFW (Mission 7018), unknown.

Five aircraft of 4th TFW (Mission 7019), unknown.

(3) 20 October, two aircraft of 479 TFW (Mission 7020), return 21 October.

a. General Powers wanted a circuit established into Langley AFB, "because of what's going on."

b. A C-130 of the 443 TCM, Everett AFB, landed at MacDill AFB.

c. The TAC MCP possibly departed Langley AFB and landed at Seymour-Johnson AFB.

d. An aircraft of the 437 AM, Hanscom AFB, departed McCoy AFB for probably Worcester AFB, Massachusetts. General Smith was aboard the aircraft.

e. An EB-47 of the 15th Strategic Reconnaissance Wing, Forbes AFB, Kansas, stated he was "off on time" from MacDill AFB.

f. Three KB-66's of the 363 TFW were noted flying in the direction of Kindley AB. These aircraft were possibly performing weather reconnaissance for FOX AFB LID.

10. 18 Oct 68: The tempo of the build-up increased.

a. Communications circuit CP 32226 was to be completed between Langley AFB and McCoy AFB.

b. General Preston was enroute to Lowley AFB from Hanscom AFB to receive a personnel briefing at Headquarters TAC.

c. Headquarters TAC shipping possible cryptologic material received from USAF Security Service, to MacDill and Hanscom AFBS.

d. The 12th TFW A & E Response Shop was handling the MI-16, RPGs, R-3 Launchers, and M-1013 mines.

e. An "ACM 7-4 dispensary" was shipped from Nellis AFB, Nevada, to MacDill AFB.

f. An unknown number of Combat Support Centers (CSCs) were to be airlifted into position and become operational within 24 hours after arrival. Reference was made to "TELEBIRD" being at "bigger" locations.

~~SECRET~~
~~COMINT~~

- g. An aircraft was to be launched from MacDill AFB at "G" plus two.
- h. Two ETC twice daily and one full-period conditional for KY-9 (ciphony) circuits were being installed, probably between Langley and MacDill AFBs.
- i. An unknown number of F-100's of the 37 TFW, supported by four C-130's, redeployed from MacDill AFB to George AFB, via Barksdale AFB, Louisiana.
- j. At least 26 F-100's deployed to MacDill AFB from George AFB under the nickname "MICHICAN" and were supported by four C-130's, nine KB-50's of the 4303 ARB, and an 877th Air Division T-33 (weather aircraft; no KB-46's were available).
- k. Thirty-three KB-46's were scheduled to depart Shaw AFB enroute to MacDill AFB.
- l. A portion of the fighter activity in Part 6 in Operations Order 173 was to be eliminated.
- m. CINCUSAF Plan 316 had top priority and was established between 21 and 23 October.
- (1) Plan 316 involved the same forces as Plan 314 and followed Plan 312.
- (2) MACB was allotted a 10-day period for "leading" in association with Plan 316.
- (3) General Secretary and Admiral Marshall held a meeting pertaining to Plan 316 and then flew to Washington to confer with a group which included Generals Lettry and Asturiana.
- n. Plan 312 was terminated at MacDill AFB at 1000Z on 23 October.
- o. The 4th TFW deployed 28 F-100's to McCoy AFB. The movement was made early because of hurricane warnings.
- p. A KC-135 of the 901 ARB departed McCoy AFB with an undesignated type of cargo aboard.
- q. Three 33 TFW KB-46's were active in the Orlando, Florida, area, using the radio callsign ALP. ALP 32 used the following unusual message: "Priority. Pace to BROKICK (Headquarters AF Command Post). A-V. 3-311. C-100. E-13222." Analysts assumed the message to consist of a formatted (and possibly encoded) reconnaissance report.
- r. Five F-100's (serial numbers 90122, 90123, 90125, 90137 and 90139) probably subordinate to the 48 TFS, Langley AFB, were noted enroute to Tyndall AFB, Florida.

100-7001
100-7002

~~SECRET~~
9
c. Eleven aircraft of the 4639th Combat Support Group, Richards-Gebaur AFB, Missouri, landed at Langley AFB.

II. 19 Oct 62: The offensive build-up appeared to slacken, and attention was probably given to defensive measures. That the focal point of this activity was Cuba seemed certain.

a. All RF-4C and RF-101 aircraft that deployed to MacDill AFB on 17 October returned to Shaw AFB.

b. The 401st TFW F-100's that deployed previously from England AFB to McCoy AFB were to move to MacDill AFB for the remainder of the operation.

c. The 334th TFW was to deploy 16 F-100s from Myrtle Beach AFB to possibly MacDill AFB.

d. A T-33 aircraft with a group of personnel and 2000 pounds of equipment aboard was MCP at MacDill AFB. The personnel were "dispersed" for transportation to Key West. (In previous analytical studies, analysts had established that

It therefore appeared that a new and important target, accessible only from the southwestern point in Florida, was to be

e. A Talking Bird aircraft carried top secret material from Langley AFB to Shaw AFB.

f. The Headquarters TAC MCP was MCP at Seymour-Johnson AFB from 0400Z, 18 October through 1447Z, 19 October.

g. An Air Defense Command general officer met with the Commander TAC at Langley AFB.

h. Part of Air Defense Command's 46th Fighter Interceptor Squadron (F-106s) was on temporary duty at MacDill AFB.

i. F-101s of the 334th TFW, Myrtle Beach AFB, began deploying to McCoy AFB.

j. The 477th TFW was stationed at Key West.

k. F-101s of the 4th TFW redeployed back to Seymour-Johnson AFB.

l. A 407 AFB KC-135 transported 300 pounds of cargo from Brookley AFB, Alabama, to MacDill AFB.

m. A VC-140 of the 1534th AC Transport Wing landed at Boca Chica AFB, Florida.

~~SECRET~~
~~CLASSIFIED~~

- ~~SECRET~~
- a. TEXAS 1, an Exercise THREE PAIRS mobile station in the Fort Hood area, was to receive additional equipment from Langley AFB.
- b. Headquarters, Ninth Air Force advised the Headquarters TAC command post that no sirens would be used, if Plan 312 was executed.
- c. All squadrons that had deployed to participate in Exercise THREE PAIRS were to return to their home bases on 20 and 21 October.
12. 22 Oct 68:
- a. Aircraft of the 336th TFW, which participated in Exercise THREE PAIRS, redeployed from James Connally AFB, Texas, to Myrtle Beach AFB.
- b. The RF-101s of the 343d TFW that participated in Exercise THREE PAIRS returned to Shaw AFB.
- c. 45,000 pounds of equipment belonging to the 307th Communications Control Group (CCG) was scheduled to be airlifted to Key West on 21 October on five TAC C-130s and one NMIS C-130 aircraft. The C-130 crews were scheduled for a rest, but were directed to fly the mission, indicating that it was a high priority airlift.
- d. McCoy AFB was not capable of performing according to the scheduled plan. A fuel problem and a shortage of C-47A-83 (WILLIE) technicians appeared to be the reasons.
- e. Sixteen F-104s of the 479 TFW arrived at Key West. Five aborted en route.
- f. Twenty F-104s departed Luke AFB, Arizona, bound for MacDill AFB.
- g. General Secretary departed Langley AFB, flew to MacDill AFB, and returned to Langley aboard the TAC ACP. He then departed Langley enroute to the Washington International Airport aboard his personal aircraft (VC-113).
- h. Ramp equipment totaling 2,300 pounds was moved from Myrtle Beach AFB to McCoy AFB.
- i. Four weather reconnaissance reports, between coordinates 32°00'N 102°55'W and 37°30'N 94°00'W, were passed to the Langley forecast center and the TAC Command Post by R/S-44's of the 343 TFW.
- j. The Eleventh Air Force VIP aircraft was enroute to Pope AFB with STRICKLEY (Eleventh Air Force Commander) and BAKER (unknown) aboard.
- k. The C-47's of the 468th Strategic Wing, Langley AFB, Texas, landed at McCoy AFB.

~~SECRET~~
13. 21 Oct 62:

- a. Files processed by the 444th Reconnaissance Technical Squadron (RTS), Shaw AFB, were to be shipped to Myrtle Beach, Homestead, and Langley AFBS.
- b. The 327th CCG was scheduled to airlift a communications van and nine personnel from Seymour-Johnson AFB to Key West NAS and one communications van and ten personnel from Myrtle Beach AFB to Homestead AFB on 21 October, utilizing C-123 aircraft.
- c. The Headquarters TAC Command Post was advised to "move the units out as soon as they get the order." The forces were "to move out casually, in accordance with Plan 312."
- d. The Ninth Air Force advised the 4583rd ABW to move their forces out casually.
- e. Thirty KB-50s were to deploy between 2000L, 21 October and 0400L, 22 October, to K1 and K2 (locations unknown). Twelve aircraft would come from Langley AFB, six from Eglin AFB, four from Kindley AB, and eight from Biggs AFB.
- f. The 38 F-104s at Key West NAS were to remain at that location indefinitely.
- g. Thirty pistols (38 caliber) were being shipped from George AFB to Key West.
- h. Thirty-four F-104s were scheduled to depart Seymour Johnson AFB for McCoy AFB between 1700L, 21 October and 1100L, 22 October.
- i. Microwave, tropospheric scatter, single sideband, and UHF communications equipment was shipped to Homestead AFB.
- j. Heavy transport activity was noted moving material, including bedding and a mobile dispensary, as bases "down south."
- k. There were indications that the airlift equipment was developing into a problem.
- l. Twelve C-123s (314 and 443 TCCs) were noted landing at McCoy AFB.

14. 22 Oct 62:

- a. At least 33 C-123s and one C-130 belonging to HATC were noted enroute to, and later departing from Guantánamo Bay NAS, Cuba.
- b. The bases involved in Operation Plan 312 were instructed to send all reports concerning aircraft movements via teletype.
- c. Twenty-four air police were enroute from George AFB to MacDill AFB

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

III.

- d. 41 of the 48 F-100's and 29 of the 34 F-103's at McCoy AFB were in commission.
 - e. A control tower was being constructed at Key West to accommodate the increased aircraft activity.
 - f. A Caribbean exercise, which was to involve a simulated assault on an island, was cancelled because the naval vessels supporting the activity were "scattered by a hurricane."
13. 23 Oct 62:
- a. Exercise THREE PAIRS had an airlift problem because "everything was committed to Project 312."
 - b. The 307th CES and ABC were working together because ABC's radar was out.
 - c. Twenty C-124s departed Myrtle Beach AFB enroute to McCoy AFB.
 - d. AFSCA was establishing a direct circuit to CINCLANT.

~~SECRET~~
~~REF ID: A6511~~

~~SECRET~~
~~UNCLASSIFIED~~

LISTING OF TELEPHONE CIRCUITS MONITORED FROM
14 OCTOBER THROUGH 2159Z 19 OCTOBER

<u>LINE NR</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>PHONE NR</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
LINE 1	EGLIN	CP 52203	ADMIN
LINE 2	MACDILL	CP 6166	ADMIN
LINE 3	9 AF	CPA 2225	ADMIN
LINE 4	9 AF	CP 2228	TACCALLS
LINE 5	SAC	CP 2245	TACCALLS
LINE 6	19 AF	CP 2227	TACCALLS
LINE 7	HOMESTEAD	GP 52211	
LINE 8	CINCINNATI	CP 51413	TACCALLS
LINE 9	WESTOVER	GP 2229	TACCALLS
LINE 10	9 AF	GP 2230-02	TACCALLS
LINE 11	MACDILL	GP 38206	TACCALLS
LINE 12	HURLBURT	GP 52202	TACCALLS

LISTING OF TELEPHONE CIRCUITS MONITORED FROM
2200Z 19 OCTOBER THROUGH 2400Z 23 OCTOBER

<u>LINE NR</u>	<u>TO</u>	<u>PHONE NR</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
LINE 1	MACDILL	CP 6172	ELINT
LINE 2	MCCOY	CP 52224	SPECIAL
LINE 3	MACDILL	CP 52212	SPECIAL
*LINE 4	9 AF	GP 2228	TACCALLS
*LINE 5	SAC	GP 2245	TACCALLS
*LINE 6	19 AF	GP 2227	TACCALLS
LINE 7	MCCOY	GP 52225	SPECIAL
*LINE 8	CINCINNATI	CP 51413	TACCALLS
LINE 9	HOMESTEAD	GP 52218	SPECIAL
LINE 10	HOMESTEAD	GP 52219	SPECIAL
LINE 11	KEY WEST	GP 52215	SPECIAL
LINE 12	KEY WEST	GP 52216	SPECIAL

* Indicates that these lines were not changed on 19 October.

~~SECRET~~
~~UNCLASSIFIED~~